



## The Recorder.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1849.

## THE ANNIVERSARIES.

As the season returns for most of our benevolent and ecclesiastical associations to report progress for the year, it already excites interest and expectation. Till within one or two years, the system of anniversaries had been failing into disrepute in consequence of the evident intermission of disturbing elements. But of late, they have been recovering their interest in high religious festivals; and the recent effusions of the Spirit of God upon so many of the ministers and churches, promises to add increased life and power to these holy convocations.

The secretaries of the various benevolent societies are busy in putting up their annual reports, wherein their official importance doth clearly reveal itself; and the summoning to their platform the chief speakers who are wont to respond to the "great gush" on such occasions, sending out panels which echoing reporters reverberate around the land. Well! let them do their best. There is need of all their efforts, and more. But the main preparation, on which far more depends than on all else beside, must be made in thousands of prayer circles, and in tens of thousands of closets, where the people of God may call upon him to make him his holy one, and work salvation to the ends of the earth. We would fervently command the anniversaries to a place in the warmest supplications of those who wait upon the throne of grace.

## "OH WRETCHED MAN THAT I AM!"

Who is it that is so miserable? Perhaps there are many wretched hearts that will answer it is I, most certainly. I am sure that my case is disgruntled. But who are you? A man of pleasure? Yes, a man of pleasure. You have sought happiness in the ball room, in the theatre, at the card-table or bowling alley; you like the boy who chased the rainbow, but have never been able to overtake it. It has always been in the next valley, or on the next hill. In all your giddy round of pleasure, you have never found any substantial good; you have been repeatedly deceived, and you are conscious that you are a wretched man. This is indeed most true. But you have not the state of feeling that Paul had, when he uttered the words at the head of this article. He was never "a man about town." Your wretchedness has no sympathy with his source of anguish.

The man of wealth exclaims, "my case is disgruntled. I have for years made it my study, day and night, and used untiring toil to accumulate wealth, and I have partially succeeded; but my desires have outstripped my acquisitions; and I am no more satisfied than I was in early life. I am indeed a wretched man!" But the source of your unhappiness is not similar to that of the apostle to the Gentiles. He never sought for the gold of Ophir, or California. He learned that in whatever state he was, he was, nevertheless, a man about town.

The ambitious man says, "the caption of this article describes my case. I have sought for the honor and applause of this world, and have partially obtained my object; but in the train of my success have followed cares and perplexities, that have far outweighed all my consolations. All my happiness consisted in anticipation, not in fruition, and I am more wretched than I was in the humble walks of life." You also greatly mistake the source of the apostle's unhappiness. He never sought to please men. If that had been his governing principle, he could not have been the servant of Christ.

The question asked at the beginning will remain unanswered. Who is the wretched man? Not the man of pleasure, nor the ambitious man. They are indeed most miserable; consuming all things and leaving still; but they understand not the exclamation placed at the head of this article.

At a certain period in the life of Paul he had no knowledge of this source of grief. Once he was alive without the law, but the commandment came, and ruined and he died. By the law he obtained a knowledge of sin, by looking into the gism of the divine law he taught his exceeding sinfulness. He had indeed received Christ as the end of the law for his righteousness; but there was a law in his members that warned against the law of his mind, and brought him into captivity. As he advanced more and more in a knowledge of the wickedness of his own heart, That was that led him to cry out "O wretched man that I am!"

"My God! I cry with every breath, exert thy power to save; Oh! break the yoke of sin and death. And thus redeem the sinner."

We learn from this truth, that a knowledge of the sinfulness of the human heart is essential to true piety. There are those who profess to have made great attainments in sanctification, who seem to have very little acquaintance with inward sin. In a short time, under particular influences, they have risen very high in their own estimation, in spiritual attainments. They are rich, increased in goods, and have need of nothing. But if their feelings are analyzed, you will not find Paul's sense of sin as an base. This is not an ingredient in his history. That religious experience, which has not the essential features of Paul, cannot be genuine. A knowledge of the sinfulness of the human heart is absolutely essential to true piety. This was a constituent part of President Edwards' piety. "I am," says he, "accustomed to go about from week to week, and from month to month, saying 'I am' or 'I am not' infinite, infinite upon infinite'; but this is my sense of my sin."

Such a man as Edwards sympathized with Paul, and "loathed man that I am!" Reader, have you any sympathy with this spirit? Do you continually cry to God to deliver you from this bondage of sin? Will you answer these questions?

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The managers of the American Bible Society met on Thursday evening last, with the Rev. T. F. Frelinghuysen in the chair, supported by Rev. Dr. Bradish.

The Board made grants of Bibles to many distinct sections of our country, including California, to which they are sent by every vessel that will carry the world more precious than gold. A grant was also made by special request, for slaves in Kentucky, the Society being ready to put the Bible into the hands of all who are able to read, and who are willing to receive it.

Rev. Mr. Pease, secretary's chaplain at St. Thomas, communicated by letter an account of a visit to LaGuana, where he had been spending the Holy Scriptures.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Wright, missionary to the Choctaw Indians, was also received, acknowledging the great benefit derived from the contributions of this Society in aiding the great work of supplying the people of that region with the Word of God, and the other help to publish a Hebrew-German edition.

A call was made upon the Board for an edition of the Bible for Bohemia.

The Mohammedans in Hindostan have been

around by the circulation of the Scriptures, to print the Koran for the first time in that country, and give Hindostan books also. The library of agree is thus satisfied, and good must be the result.

A letter from the French and Foreign Bible Society states the important fact, that the funds sent to that country from this, during the past year, have been in part applied to printing and circulating Bibles and books of Acts, as a continuation, in French.

The following election of officers was made, to fill vacancies: James Suydam, Esq. of New York, Manager, in place of Henry Roosevelt, Esq., deceased; Vice Presidents—Hon. Steven Green, Hon. Almon Lawton, Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Connecticut; Hon. James McDowell, Virginia; Hon. Edward Motteches, Mississippi.

Rev. Drs. Turner and Robinson, from the Committee on Versions, submitted a report respecting the French and Foreign Bible Society, for the name of Jehovah. This subject has received the profound attention of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has been brought before this Board by a communication from Bishop House and Dr. Bridgman, missionaries in China.

The Rev. Mr. Hilditch, recently elected secretary, has accepted the appointment, and will enter upon his duties about the first of May.

N. Y. Evening Post.

## ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION.

The recent assemblage of all the odds, ends, and leavings of all the sorts of moral, political, and religious excitements which have burst up for the last ten years, was held in a hall under the Tremont Temple, where they seemed as formalistic, but were really as harmless as Guy Fawkes and his conspirators, under the old Parliament House.

The first meeting was adjourned because "the meeting was thin, and the hall was cold"; from which we infer that the members were not quite so hot as they used to be. Coolness makes very hot and very ugly looking stoners! After coming together a few times, and passing a few really resolutions, they dispersed without day. The furnace blew out. They seem to have been thoroughly vexed, because the friends of the Sabbath "let them alone so severely." It happened, they say, "They have no inherent vitality. Only rough fraterns from unfriendly hands can exist in them any signs of life. Their movements are merely the kicks of a dead frog under the wire of an experimenter in galvanism. Our unwillingness to touch them up into even the slightest convulsion, would prevent me from taking this brief notice of their proceedings, were they not so slow in showing how strongly the community is entrenched in the observance of the Lord's Day. The greater part, even of that majority which habitually disregards the day, would be scattered all over the great field. Their influence must be causticized, and we Christians at the East, must counteract it. And unless we are on the alert, there is reason to fear that so far as we are concerned, nothing can be done. The resources of that part of the country are immense, and could they be brought under contribution to further the cause of true religion, what might not speedily be accomplished in the work of the world's conversion? We must have the aid of the West, before that work will be done."

The home, no less than the foreign field, is white for the harvest, and where are the reapers? In the foreign field, often a long time must elapse, before anything can be directly accomplished.

It furnishes the pastor with an opportunity of making a practical and personal application to the interesting portion of his flock, of every part of the sacred volume.

If topics like these are thought to be reasonable and useful, drawn from seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, they may be followed by the results of the labors of Drs. Corson and Edwards, in the same field of usefulness.

H. W.

—*For the Boston Recorder.*

## THE HOLY SPIRIT:

REAGENCY IN THE SALVATION OF MEN; ESPECIALLY IN LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

In a preceding communication, under this title, an attempt was made to illustrate and sustain the general remark, that the agency of the Holy Spirit, in all his operations on man, in applying the redemption purchased by Christ, is connected with the exhibition of truth to the mind. And I closed the illustration and argument in support of the statement, by exhorting christians to use the appointed means; with the assurance, that the pre-arranged conditions being thus fulfilled, the promise of God would be accomplished, and the promised blessing secured. To this strong declaration, however, some may object, and in support of their objection, may argue, that such an asseveration is inconsistent with a belief in the divine sovereignty. I am induced, therefore, to commence this communication by admitting the truth of that high and holy doctrine. You, I feel compelled by the overwhelming testimony of inspiration, to admit that God is a sovereign, acting everywhere according to the counsel of his own will; and that the world is his oyster.

The divine sovereignty is not to be denied, but the source of your unbelief is not similar to that of the apostle to the Gentiles. He never sought for the gold of Ophir, or California. He learned that in whatever state he was, he was, nevertheless, a man about town.

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THE PASTORS' BIBLE CLASSES

RESULTS OF PASTORS' BIBLE CLASSES

MISSOURI EDITOR.—While multitudes are praying and hoping that this may be a year of the right hand of the Most High, in the descent of the Holy Spirit on our American Zion, perhaps it will not be unprofitable to glance at scenes and circumstances of other days most equally blessed of God. I submit to your disposal brief extracts from communications made by pastors one fourth of a century since. In February, 1815, the Rev. Steven E. Wright, then one of the pastors in your city, wrote—

The Bible class in Park street congregation was commenced in the latter part of September, and consists of both males and females of twelve years of age and upwards. It was formed, and has been conducted by the pastor in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Webster. At the preexisting meeting, thirty-six females and eighteen males were present. The present number associated is two hundred and thirty-six, of whom sixty are males, and one hundred and seventy females, the great body of whom are between fifteen and twenty-five years of age.

The divine sovereignty is not inconsistent with the expectation of obtaining promised blessings, upon a compliance with connected conditions; especially, of obtaining the influences of the Holy Spirit, by prayer, fervent, persevering prayer.

What is divine sovereignty? It is not surely arbitrary action, or unwise purpose, in God. No; when we speak of the sovereignty of God, according to the teachings of the scriptures, we do not mean to intimate that he overacts, without a reason, a good reason, a wise and timely reason. We mean simply to denote our incapacity, to discover and comprehend that reason, as it exists in the divine mind.

At the preexisting meeting, an unexpected solemnity and tenderness were discovered in all who were present. The instructors, though believing that God would bless his own truth, had not anticipated a blessing on their labors, nor even to the extent of a little "green" in the business.

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colish, six feet distant. As he faced, his whole length and shape, off the stem from a cumber, a sublime and thrilling spectacle, so high, that it appeared at the

pe, he moved swiftly to the masts, so distant that we could see where they were, and as night, we took up our search for the masts distant. My friend's opinion would overtake them before they him, and that they would have to

ay, however, we were gratified in had killed him, and were towing after. About the middle of the id, it had gone to the shore to permit; and at ten o'clock in the id tide, they made out to see low water, he was left on dry land, star about three o'clock in the morn. They were going to get him, eye open, and arms at half past, on the whale's back.

My feet in length, and was a piece, which was shaped like was fifteen feet from point to point, and the blubber was thick, and looked very much. Beneath this was less meat, of a store, which is sometimes cut, had tried it, and it could not be from beef when used for meat, this was cut up, another whale brought colors; and on the day, was soon apportioned to the credit of the Sabbath-keeping meet, let it be published that launched to pursue it. N. E.

### Martyr to My Love.

of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary of Miss Lupton, the Seminary institution, voted to erect a monument to her memory, and appointed a directions to carry the vase and

committee have entered upon the them, however, a number of officers, and the privilege of sharing in the earnest desire has been manifested, that the opportunity may be given to the pupils, from the pupils and Lyon, and of the institution, as which commences with various usefulness may also have the result on high esteem.

ROSWELL HAWES, President.

Secretary.

April 10, 1849.

papers, religious and secular, in of the country, that will give more, will confer a favor which will be acknowledged.

**THE EXPANDED POSTCOURSES** of the Clerical Department of the Boston, now open at Boston Hall, send the proceeds of Friday morn- and Wednesday evening of next, people in reaching the home pro- in Illinois, through the agency of Protestant Society; the Governor & President, Stewart of Illinois. Rev. Mr. Hale of Springfield, act- staff.

eral in the exhibition on Friday

Rev. Mr. Day, Financial Agent of

sety, will give a short account of

missionary work in the Portu-

be sung by a Madeline, one of

onverts in the Land of Mada-

peak a full attendance.

**JUVENILE FESTIVAL.**—We are

that several gentlemen of the

in getting up a Juvenile Festi-

val on May day for the children of

the school, and the singing of a

variety of original, temperance songs by a

of 200 boys and girls. Rev. J.

of the education, and Prof. B.

singing for the occasion; Messrs. C. Whiston and W. H. Tracy will

of oversight of the order of the day,

and all the juvenile temperance

of the City are invited to give their

The exercises will take place in

on the 1st of May, at half past

interesting occasion is expected.

and that the band will be the

the Constitution water celebra-

tion day.

**THE NEW TESTAMENT.**—During the American Bible Society printed in language, an edition of the New Testa- have been received stating that

day of whose have been taught to

to have the Bible in their own

**Editors' Table.**

**GENERAL GENEALOGY.**—Published by Samuel G. Drake.

o publication that we receive is

more interested than in this. We

are giving a generous patronage.

The present number, is—*Memor- of Calcutta, D. D.; Will of Brian*

*and Gowing; Inscriptions of Ally's*

*of Boston; Inscriptions from*

*in Salem; Mose's Letter to*

*1737; First Minutes of Bostons*

*Legislature.*

*OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES*

*1848, for the year 1848.*

has been compiled from the

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

in the present volume is a partial

of the Legislative Agricul-

the most approved Plays of Shakespeare; Cal- reative review, with introductions and exten- sive notes, and a memoir of the author, by John W. S. Hays, Professor of Education in Colum- bus College. For sale by Crosby & Nichols.

This work is prepared especially for the use of schools and the family reading circle. It contains extracts from sixteen of the most approved plays of the great dramatist. This work will adequately find its way into many high schools and family circles.

**WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND AGRICULTURAL** of S. Louis, March 13, 1849.

Received. That a copy of Webster's Uni- bited Quarto Dictionary is placed upon the desk of one teacher in the Grammar department of the St. Louis Public Schools, as a book of reference for teachers and pupils.

**THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**

*In the House.* The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Schouler of Boston, it was ordered that on and after Tuesday the House meet at 9 o'clock, A. M. An amendment substituting 8 o'clock was rejected, as was also an order providing that the House meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 o'clock, at the direction of Mr. Schouler, at present.

The usual providing for the appointment of Bank Commissioners was taken from the table and re- fered, a third reading, by a vote of 74 to 45.

Bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Mill- stone, to increase the capital stock of the same, to incorporate the Boston and Worcester Railroad Co., to incorporate the Worcester and Miltown Extension Railroad Co., concerning School Committees, to establish the Fairhaven Beach Railroad, and to incorporate the Springfield Field and Longmeadow Railroad Corporation, so amended as to annual the right to pass through the town of Wilbraham, were ordered to their third readings.

**THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**

*Boston Consulate, 1*

*Boston, April 18, 1849.*

The underaged, Her Britannic Majesty's Com- mand for the State of Massachusetts, calls attention to the following Minute from the Board of Admiralty in London, in which a Reward of £20,000 is offered by Her Majesty's Government to private ship-owners, to be given in equal shares, to be used in rendering efficient assistance to the Arctic Expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin, and contributing to extract his ship from the ice.

*EDWARD A. GRAYTON.*

**ADMIRALY, 23rd April, 1849.—The Lord Com- mander of the Admiralty are under the necessity of laying a supplementary Estimate for the relief of the Arctic Expeditions under Sir John Franklin, and Sir James Ross, upon the table of the House.**

Proposed Shipings having been approved, by the last letters received from Sir James Ross, that it was his intention to direct the "Investigator" to land on the coast, the ship to be used in the service of the Arctic Expeditions under Sir John Franklin, and to proceed to England, if no supplies were received by him, to be used in the service of the Arctic Expeditions under Sir John Franklin, and contributing to extract his ship from the ice.

*JOHN F. TROW.*

*NOTICE.* Boston, April 18, 1849.

The town of North Brookfield, noted for thrif- stic public spirit, have voted to place a copy in the school-house of each of their nine districts.

**SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.**

**Domestic Intelligence.**

*LETTER FROM PANAMA.*

*PANAMA, March 15, 1849.*

We were asked much notice of this place since we took our passage to Panama, but we have scarcely a cent to spend. There is a great want of clothing to pieces. Even the largest and goodest of the clergy are in a state of rags. The services of the church are not well attended, and the people are not very religious.

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## Poetry.

## SCENE AT TAHTI.

While seeking retirement for devotion about the days of day, Mr. Scott heard a voice on great distance from his room, the voice of a reverent voice of prayer. It was the first time that he knew that a native on Tahti's shores had prayed to any but his idols:—

It was a still and solemn hour,  
In an aisle of the shades of sleep,  
And slowly the shades of sleep were swept  
Away by the morning breeze.  
When a lonely son of Britain stood,  
With cheek and hand of care,  
Seeking amid the solitude  
A place for secret prayer.  
No eye to hear in that silent place,  
No eye but the eye of God;  
Yet the great God heard a voice,  
As the winter winds roar.  
They were broken words that met his ear,  
And a name was murmured there;  
It was the name of Christ he heard,  
And the voice of secret prayer.  
A native of that savage isle,  
From the depths of his full heart cried  
For mercy, for help in the hour of need,  
For faith in the Cross.  
And the native sons were in those times,  
So solemn a secret they were,  
For he who answers always to us all,  
Had blent that secret prayer.  
The morning dawned on that lonely spot;  
But a far more glorious day  
Came with the accents of prayer and praise,  
On the Indian's lips that day.  
The first! the first who had call'd on God  
In those regions of Savagery!  
The first who had breathed in his native boughs  
The language of secret prayer!  
Jan. 15. May.

## THE RELICS—A BALLAD.

Mid-day time, five pilgrims went  
To Papal Rome,  
To carry all their sins, and get  
Some leave to carry home.  
To Rome they came—and there they saw  
St. Holman, the Pope;  
Prostrate they fall, and he too—  
No higher bairns they hope.  
Then various ways they strayed about  
The Holy City is;  
And each one sought a reverend priest  
To pardon all his sins.  
The priests remitted all their sins,  
As these poor wretches thought;  
Rejoicing much to feel assured  
Forgiveness might be bought.  
Then from their stores of raim, where  
The odious things are shown,  
These holy priests right solemnly  
To each one gave a bone.  
How by some minute guile strayed,  
It true, it came to pass,  
That every one in turn received  
A dog of holiness' dog's."

But who shall tell the raptures big  
Each wretched soul had on  
With his bone, each pilgrim's breast!  
Joyful to join the race.

Fall soon they met in blithesome bairns  
Upon the homeward road,  
And then and there with great delight,  
Displayed the precious load.

When to the raptures of joy  
Was rather damp'd, alas,  
To find that each and every bone  
A dog of Balamus' bone.

Stamps that it was, these pilgrim dogs  
Could not at once dispense,  
As many Papies surely do,  
With all their common sense.

They stamp and shaz—then scratch the head,  
They mutter 'old,' and 'strange'—  
And looks and words of peccadillo thought  
Long time they interchanged.

But all their playful thoughts and words  
Cannot the least avail 'em,  
The priest (impossible!) had said  
Each dog once carried Balamus.

Quoth one, the boldest of the five,  
'I wonder not at all,  
With one old dog Balamus's bone  
Did run against the wall.'

Another said, that if an ass  
Upon the road did walk,  
'Twas surely not incredible  
That each one could talk.

Now that an ass should make a speech  
Upon the road, and talk, and have  
The that the Papists did speak out,  
Front ridon as they were.

Yet to it was, for once at least,  
An ancient record tell,  
And thus again did Balamus's bone  
Perform her part well.

For her few feet to these men spoke  
As widely as her tongue—  
And so astonished and in-cause  
That all away were sent.

Like Balamus on his quippeyed  
Their blindest eyes they open;  
Nor a' gan desire to see  
His Holiness, the Pope.

## Miscellaneous.

## SOMETHING ABOUT PRINTERS.

We live in an age and in a country where it would be considered almost proof of insanity or great temerity, to say that printing is not one of the great arts. That the art of printing is like "the sun" is a well-known maxim. The various arts, however, have been put to a position equalled by all civilized communities where no borders have been diffused with either an unvarying or stated hand. That it has facilitated the march of improvement shroud and propagated correct principles, heralded forth the prospects of christianity, carried civilization, the arts and knowledge, into foreign, degraded, heathen, benighted, lands and that it has elevated man, shown him what he is, and what he ought to be, besides conferring numerous other invaluable advantages, none is cognizant of its operations, will for a moment doubt. But the intention in commencing this article was not to eulogize the art for the benefactions it has conferred on man, but for entirely another purpose.

Common letter press printing, books, newspapers, &c., is carried on by a large number of tools or types, every one of which costs money, labor and ingenuity, to fit for use. It is said there are but two or three men in the United States who can make the matrices on which the types are cast, no person being able to make, proportionate, uniform, and exact, most the work to be done. The letters are made principally of lead, mixed with other metals in order to harden it sufficiently when cold, while at the same time these other ingredients caused the fused composition to fill the most tedious services of the matrix completely.

For every size of type, and differently shaped type, and there are more than 300 shapes and sizes of each letter in our alphabet in use, new matrices have to be made and each with the same exactness, or the font is defective. In Roman, each letter must be made three times, large and small capitals, lower case, saying nothing of points, figures and other indispensable characters.

To give some idea of characters and letters, which go to form a font of type, it may suffice to state that there are two cases, as the printers call them, the lower case, containing all the common or small letters, with the figures, and points for punctuation, double letters, spaces, quadrat: this case has commonly 54 boxes, and every one is occupied. The upper case containing the large and small capitals, and numerous marks and characters which are in common use, has

50 boxes, and but two or three of them are unoccupied. Thus it seems the type founder in order to supply a common font of Roman letters, has to have constructed 150 matrices, and the italics are not included here, which will make over one hundred more, just to manufacture letters, &c., of size and corresponding faces. Here then there must be about two hundred and fifty characters made, and some of them a good many times over, just to bring the plan matter of a newspaper. To give the uninitiated the number and proportions of type used, for printers have no secret that I know of, it may answer just to state that we use, say for common average font—

a	6,500	g	6,000
b	6,000	h	6,000
c	3,000	i	1,000
d	4,000	j	550
e	12,000	k	5,000
f	3,000	l	8,000
g	1,700	m	9,000
h	6,000	n	4,000
i	8,000	o	1,000
j	400	p	1,000
k	800	q	400
l	2,200	r	2,000
m	3,000	s	200

Nothing here is said of points, figures, double letters, figures, and other characters, which would swell the font amazingly. And all this makes but one stem in a common country newspaper.

Nor is anything said of the numerous pictures, flowers, ornamental shaded, condensed, extended, &c., types, used in job and newspaper printing, all of which is necessary to make the stock of an ordinary newspaper establishment. These types, that is the plain, cost from \$30 to \$40 a pound.

A common newspaper requires, or ought to be supplied with, from \$800 to 1500 pounds of type. These with some \$200 worth of work, \$300 for a press, a good many more for brace, rule, paper, ink, &c., will make a very large outlay from \$1500.

When all these items are paid for by the printer, he is just about ready to go to work, he had a roller made, and set his types. The usual number one when young, when older drop down to number two or three.

Those who wish to grow the first grade of sheep should keep young sheep. Some go so far as not to use a buck after he is four years old.

The chestnut should be more attended to than it is. It is valuable food, and very nourishing. In Italy the chestnuts grow to the size of small apples, and are used for food by the peasants.

Various steps are used as a further prevention of smut, &c., for which we have recommended violent washing. The following is cheap, convenient, safe, and probably as effectual as any; and it has the important advantage of floating oats, and grains of comparative lightness, that sink in pure water.

Make a solution of salt, as strong as it can be made, which is probably about one quart of salt to two gallons of water. In this steep the wheat, and remove worthless matter that rise; also the grains of wheat of comparative lightness. It is best to beat the wheat twice or three times; but when it is well prepared, the grain is easily separated from the chaff.

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